

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER.
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - - OCTOBER 9,

The Murder of General Samuel Worthington.

We deeply regret to announce the murder of Gen. SAMUEL WORTHINGTON, near Germantown on last Friday, by two of his negro men. The particulars of the affair are as follows: Two negroes, aged respectively sixteen and eighteen, belong to Gen. Worthington, had taken a couple of his horses and rode them all night. When they returned home next morning, Mr. W. was much incensed at their conduct, he having frequently forbade their riding the horses without his permission.

He told them that he would be compelled to chastise them for violating his orders, and started to the barn for that purpose. It appears that after reaching the barn, the negroes turned upon their master and beat him to death with clubs. His body was buried in a corn field, but was discovered by a cousin of deceased.

The negroes were arrested, by Sheriff Baldwin, and confined in jail in this city.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn one of the negroes has been tried and convicted of the murder. The other will be tried next Monday week.

FROM LEXINGTON, Ky., state that General Kirby Smith has ordered all the stores and other articles made of iron in that city to be seized and carried to the foundries, where they will be melted and cast into shot and shell. He has also appropriated all the jeans in the factories in Central Kentucky, and had it made up for his men. It is thought Smith's army will evacuate Lexington upon the approach of the National troops, and fall back to the south bank of the Kentucky River, where they will undoubtedly make a most determined stand. A large force of negroes and soldiers has been engaged for the last four weeks past fortifying at the bridge over the Kentucky River, on the Lexington and Danville Road, Cincinnati Enquirer.

Kentucky is to have a lottery—a nuisance that other States have abolished. The Legislature has granted one for thirty years, and to take the curse off, a percentage of the profits is to go for founding a library.

Andy Johnson says if the rebels take Nashville they will find his remains under the ruins of the Capitol.

Charles Dickens is expected in this country some time in November.

About 8,000 Union prisoners captured at Harper's Ferry and subsequently paroled, have arrived at Chicago. They are to be armed and newly equipped, and sent to fight the Indians unless soon exchanged.

The New York Express says that an extra call for 400,000 men is soon to be made by the President, one-third of the 600,000 are in the field, or a draft has been effected in more than one of the States of the Union.

SHIPPLASTERS.—The Common Council of Troy, N. Y., tired of waiting for the government postal service, on Thursday authorized the Finance Committee to issue twenty-five thousand dollars in shipplasters.

DESTRUCTION OF HARPER'S FERRY BRIDGE. It is now positively ascertained that the Confederates blew up the iron railroad bridge across the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry, on last Thursday afternoon. They also burned the pontoon bridge over the river at the same place.—Balt. Sun.

Gen. Grant has left his command and is now, with his staff in St. Louis, for what purpose, and what's up, we have not seen it stated.

From the Freeman's Journal.

"Reverend Colonels."

It is reported that a priest in Chicago, the Rev. Mr. Dunne, has accepted the Colonely of a regiment recruiting there. The fact seems hardly possible, as, of course, becoming a man of war would subject him to ecclesiastical censure and disabilities. But, it seems that the gallant Col. Mulligan, of Lexington fame, takes the story as true, and as Rev. Mr. Dunne was once a preceptor of the Colonel, the latter writes him a letter of which it is a puzzle to understand the animus. Whether intended as a satire or not, it can not but stir a military priest to read the following from Col. Mulligan:

HEADQUARTERS, NEW CREEK, CAMP COMISKY, Irish Brigade, 8th Army Corps, Aug. 12, '62.

My Dear Father Dunne: By the Chicago papers to-day, I notice your promotion to the Colonely of the Dunne Legion. I bid you welcome to the new vocation. I hail your conversion from the breviary to the bayonet; from the canon law to the law of cannon; from taking heaven by violence to taking towns by storm.

It is meet and just. Your biography will need a stirring chapter. Your history is too full of this tale of tears; martyrdom of parish; this lean look of Lent; how splendid will a chapter read with the caption *Arma Virumque Cano*.

I need not tell you, Father Dunne, how materially in all ecclesiastical history St. Peter and salt-petre are blended, shedding lustre on many a mitre. The real orthodoxy of the time is not Gahan's Sermons but Hardee's Tactics.

Men are saved now-a-days by the doctrines of St. James, "by fire," and are brought to that state of grace by the apostolic blows and knocks of Hudibras. To be a priest according to the Order of Melchisedek is a great thing, but to be a Colonel according to the act of Congress is, speaking mildly, "bully."

From the New York Express.

The Catholic Journals on the President's Proclamation.

The views and opinions of the recognized organs of the three hundred thousand Catholics who are said to be dwellers on Manhattan Island, upon so momentous a subject as Negro Emancipation, can not be a matter of indifference—especially when it is remembered how many patriots of that faith are now helping to fight the battles of the Union; and hence, the extracts we copy below have a religious as well as a political interest, for the public at large:

[From the Metropolitan Record.—Archbishop Hughes' Organ.]

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION—AN EMANCIPATION CRUSADE TO BE INAUGURATED.

In another part of this week's Record will be found what we think our readers will regard as a startling and extraordinary pronouncement from the President of the United States. We say that it is both startling and extraordinary, and a perusal of the document itself will afford sufficient proof of the correctness of our opinion in regard to its character.

This production commences with the statement that "the war is to be prosecuted hereafter, as heretofore, for the object of practically restoring the Constitutional relations between the United States and the people thereof in which States that relation may be, or is, suspended or disturbed." This is a sound principle, and no patriot can take exception to its enforcement within the limits of the Constitution. But it should not be forgotten that the South is not the only portion of the country by which that Constitution has been violated and set at defiance, for its most cherished guarantees have been regarded as so much waste paper in many of the loyal States, whose fidelity to the Union could not be called in question. We do not care for pursuing this painful feature in our civil war any further. We only call attention to it for the simple reason that it was suggested by the opening sentence of this remarkable production of the Presidential pen.

The second paragraph of the proclamation states "that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then and forever free." As we publish the document in full, it is unnecessary to make any further quotations therefrom, particularly as the extract we have made may be said to contain the pith and substance of the whole affair.

Never, since the nation started into existence, has it been called upon to give its attention to a matter of such great moment and importance as that presented in President Lincoln's last state paper. It is no wonder, therefore, that its publication should have produced such a profound sensation all over the country, and that its probable effects upon the future of the Republic should be canvassed and discussed with such intense anxiety. It is so strangely at variance with the conservative views hitherto expressed by the Chief Magistrate that it has fallen upon the public ear with stunning effect. While it has delighted the radical portion of the North, it has produced a feeling of dismay and bewilderment among the conservative and patriotic masses.

Should the Policy foreshadowed in this document be carried out, at the time specified therein, we may reasonably expect the enactment of a tragedy on American soil, compared with which the bloody horrors of the St. Domingo massacre were mere child's play. The slave population of all the Southern States is, we believe, according to the last census, about four millions, while of the States in rebellion the slave population is about four-fifths of the whole. Now, in the event alluded to—that is, the continuance of the Southern Confederacy in its present attitude, and its subjugation by the Union army—all these will be emancipated. We will suppose such a condition to be realized, what is to become of the millions thus suddenly marumitted? Where are they to go? Are they to be placed in possession of the forfeited estates of their former owners, and if so, how is the process of the division of property to be carried out?

Let us again ask, what are we to do with the millions of whites who either owned or were dependent upon slave property for the means of subsistence? These are problems which we think will be found rather difficult of solution by our greatest statesmen—that is, if the race of American statesmen has not already run out. If we pursue this matter still further, we will find ourselves involved in greater and more serious consideration to which it is entitled by its influence on the future condition of the Republic by its terrific importance.

The proclamation is only to be carried into effect in the event of the disloyal States persisting in their present attitude of hostility toward the Government after the first of January next. It will hardly be supposed by any sane mind that a belligerent and determined enemy will not be rendered still more fiercely in earnest by the inauguration of a war policy that threatens the destruction of everything that is of value to them on this earth—for, if carried into successful operation, such a policy can only result in the disruption of the whole social system of the South, involving its inhabitants, both white and black, both bond and free, in general anarchy and ruin. Are we prepared for such a fearful calamity?

Do we understand what a servile war means? Can we picture to ourselves, without shuddering at the dread spectacle, the scenes of savage riot and debauchery, or carnage and rapine—scenes of which the horrors of the battle field can furnish no adequate conception? The conflict of man with man is a struggle between equals, but a war, in which women and children and old age become the victims, is savage and barbarous to the last degree. Surely, the President of the United States does not desire to precipitate such a calamity upon the country; surely, he does not mean to revive within the limits of the United States all the horrors of a negro insurrection. If this last dire extremity should happen, then we may never more expect to see the Union as it has been. Then more than one third of the land will be converted into a desert, and the world will stand aghast at the crimes and outrages committed in the name of liberty.

What shall we say to this remarkable contrast between the President's Inaugural Address, on the 4th of March, 1861, and his Proclamation of the 22d of September, 1862? Judged by the first announcement, can the second be regarded as otherwise than unconstitutional? The President says, on the 4th of March, 1861, that he has no lawful right to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists, while on the 22d day of September, 1862, he announces his de-

termination to declare the slaves of all States, which may be in rebellion in 1863, forever free. This is total and unconditional emancipation, without previous preparation—emancipation of nearly four millions of human beings, who are totally unfit for the new position in which they will thus be placed. If we may judge from the indications already given in some parts of the North, it is likely that our people will tolerate the influx of negroes, which will set in upon us in the event of this proclamation being carried into practical operation? In the President's own State, as we have seen, the people prohibited, by special enactment, all negroes from entering within the limits of the State, while in other parts of the North the working classes have manifested the most determined opposition to negro immigration from the South.

We have already had riots in several cities between the whites and blacks, and the President has himself admitted, in a conversation which he had some weeks ago with the members of a colored deputation, "the white race suffers from the presence of the negroes among them, and that this affords a reason why we should be separated." The separation of which he speaks is that which would be effected by colonization, an undertaking that, we think, will be admitted by every candid and impartial mind as utterly impracticable. We have shown once before that the free negroes of the country are opposed to this system of colonization, if the fact that only twelve thousand of them have emigrated in forty-two years to the black republic of Liberia be taken as evidence. If they are, therefore, unwilling to lend their co-operation to this scheme of colonization, shall we force them into it against their free will? Why, of this itself, would be reducing them to slavery; for if they are not at liberty to follow their own inclinations in this respect, they certainly can not be called free. * * * * *

But, let us ask, is it not time to abandon these impracticable theories—these "impracticable" measures? They have already cost the country over two hundred thousand lives and nearly two thousand millions of dollars; they have caused a feeling of bitterness and enmity between the two sections that may never be allayed; they have plunged the country into all the horrors of intestine strife; they have driven over a millions of men from the peaceful paths of industry to follow the trade of war; they have desolated thousands of once happy homes, and recruited the army of the poor from the families of our dead and disabled volunteers. But we shudder at the terrible consequences which have already resulted from this abolition policy, which, if persisted in, will convert our once happy land into a vast Golgotha.

The following are the appointments of the Kentucky Conference, as revised by the Bishop:

Lexington District.—J. C. HARRISON, P. E.; Lexington, First Charge.—W. E. Dandy; Lexington, Second Charge.—W. J. Snively; Frankfort.—D. Stevenson; Versailles & Georgetown.—W. F. Spruill; Nicholasville.—Clark Polley, S. Noiaud, Sup.; Paris & North Middletown.—T. P. C. Schelma; Jessamine & Woodford.—W. T. Buntin; Winchester & Mount Zion.—W. M. D. Abbott; Mt. Sterling.—T. E. Vannatter; Vienna.—J. L. Gragg; Louisville.—J. B. Bunkin; Salem & Mt. Zion.—J. C. Hardy, Sup.; Oxford.—G. S. Savage; Harrodsburg District.—S. L. ROBERTSON, P. E.; Harrodsburg.—Duke Slaven; Danville.—B. M. Messick; Perryville & Whitley.—G. W. Merritt; Perryville Circuit.—Asaiah Minor; Maxville.—W. C. Campbell; Lancaster & Stanford.—T. J. Dodd; Lancaster Circuit.—W. G. Johns; Richmond & Providence.—W. Zimmerman; Madison.—F. T. Johns; Crab Orchard.—James Randall; Somerset.—Joshua Taylor; Palisades.—J. B. Bunkin; Salvisa.—J. S. Cox; Shelbyville District.—L. G. Hicks, P. E.; Shelbyville.—to be supplied; Shelby Circuit.—to be supplied; Simpsonville.—T. J. Todd; Taylorsville.—J. C. Minn; Bloomfield.—J. W. Cunningham; Floydburg.—J. T. Vannatter; Lagrange.—T. J. Godbey; Westport.—W. C. Attridge; Richmond & G. W. Crambaugh; Carrollton.—Jed. Foster; New Castle.—W. H. Winter; Lockport.—J. A. Humphrey; Lawrenceburg.—to be supplied; Anderson.—to be supplied; Covington District.—W. B. KAVANAUGH, P. E.; Covington.—Joseph Rand; Newport.—H. P. Walker; Alexandria.—Orson Kong; Falmouth.—J. H. Johnson; Oddville.—R. Lancaster; Millersburg.—S. H. Hall; Carlisle.—Wm. Bickers; Flat Rock.—L. F. Keell; Warsaw.—G. W. Smith; Cynthia.—Samuel Kelley; Crittenden.—to be supplied; Burlington.—J. S. Strother, J. H. Brooking, Sup.; Owsen.—H. H. Parker; L. D. Huston, Editor Home Circle & Visitor. Maysville District.—J. G. Bruce, P. E.; Maysville.—B. F. Sedwick; Brooksville.—W. L. Furniss; Washington.—M. Johnson, J. E. Litton; Mt. Olivet.—Milton Mann; Shannon.—L. D. Parker; Flemingsburg.—H. C. Northcott; Poplar Plains.—J. C. C. Thompson; Orangeburg.—M. Johnson; Lewis.—M. Cole; Tilton.—J. W. Fitch; Owensville.—W. D. Power; Sharpsburg.—P. E. KAVANAUGH; Mission District.—W. W. CHAMBERLAIN, P. E.; Owensville.—H. W. Abbott; London & Barboursville.—Elias Botner; Morehead.—J. T. Smith; Missions.—to be supplied. H. J. Perry transferred to Louisville Conference.

EXCHANGE OF STATE PRISONERS.—Two hundred and fifteen State prisoners left here today for Richmond, in charge of Major Schenck, where they will be exchanged for Union prisoners of State confined in Richmond and Salisbury. Mr. Wood, Superintendent of the old Capital Prison, who has been selected to negotiate the exchange, accompanied them.—New York Times' Washington Correspondence.

MORE SECESSION.—We have it on the best authority, that in a certain neighborhood in Madison County the Secessionist who have been alarmed at the recent capture of some of their confederates, have armed themselves, and swear that they will resist the officer of the Government in any attempt to arrest them. The neighborhood is a populous one for Central Iowa, and the dominant sentiment is Secession. Flocks are out nightly, waiting for the expected coming of Government officers. This is certainly a bad state of affairs. It is active and imprudent rebellion right in the midst of one of the most loyal States in the Union.—Democrat Register.

Old fools are more foolish than young ones, they have much longer practice.

From the Lexington Statesman.

Gen. Buckner's Proclamation.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., Sept. 24, 1862.

To the Freemen of Kentucky:

One year ago I addressed you from Russellville. The despotism of the North, though at that time only in its incipency, had already invaded our State. The professed advocates of free speech had crushed the freedom of the press. The privileges of the writ of Habeas Corpus had already been suspended by the dicta of the petty instruments of usurped power. The Constitution, which was the basis of the old Union, had been violated in all its essential provisions. Our citizens, for no other reason than the advocacy of the principles of the Constitution, were torn from their homes and from our State, to languish in Northern prisons—and denied alike the knowledge of their accusers and the privileges of a fair trial. The judicial department of the government was virtually suppressed. The Constitution, the only basis of Union, was overthrown and all its powers usurped by the Executive and the degraded instruments, who he chose, to oppress a free and gallant people. Even then the Washington government was a revolutionary power built upon the ruins of the Constitution, and wielded by an unprincipled Executive for the suppression of the liberties of the people.

As a citizen of a State so dear to its own sons, and so renowned throughout the world for its love of freedom, I felt it was not only my right, but my highest duty, to resist these encroachments upon our constitutional rights. It was in this spirit that I addressed you. The events of the past year have justified the decision of those who from the beginning opposed the tyranny which has since oppressed us. A northern army, flushed with a temporary success, has pursued its marauding career with a ferocity and a contempt for the claims of justice and humanity which have astonished the civilized world. Your property has been stolen or destroyed; your slaves have been taken from you on plea that you are disloyal,—disloyal to the tyranny and the usurpation which seek to take from you even the right of peaceful remonstrance; your houses have been invaded by armed soldiers; you have been compelled to endure at the point of the bayonet, unwarrantable searches; on fair women have been compelled to render the most menial services to the hirelings of the North who have assumed to be your masters; no firesides have been sacred from the ruthless intrusions. The unoffending victims of this relentless despotism have been dragged to the jails and to other loathsome prisons to gratify private malice or to satiate the lust of tyrannical power. And when the prisons of our own State were filled with freemen and free women, the penitentiaries and bastilles of the North still opened to receive others, until the numbers are now so astounding that even the names of the victims are not permitted to be known. The once vast land of freedom, under abolition, is one vast prison house. The starry banner, once so famed in Southern song, has been converted, in the hands of Sumner and Garrett Davis, and Seward and Lincoln, and Hunter and Pope, and Turchin and Boyle and Butler, into the emblem of all that is oppressive to man and cruel and disrespectful to woman. Yet to this emblem, degraded by being so upheld, we are required submissively to bow as to a talisman which will sanctify the most atrocious of crimes.

Freemen of Kentucky! It need not that you look abroad upon the burning cities and villages, and the devastated fields of Tennessee and the Mississippi valley, and of our mother State, Virginia, to convince yourselves of the true character of our oppressors. Our own States show sufficient evidence of their tyranny. Nor need you listen to the piercing cries of the women of northern Alabama. Our oppressors would teach us that the nameless brutalities of Mitchell and Turchin were sanctified by the folds of the immaculate banner under which these deeds were perpetrated; for we learn that their master has rewarded these outlaws for their crimes. Nor need you look to Butler and New Orleans to see the depths of degradation to which man may descend when he becomes the instrument of abolition tyranny. From the jails and prisons of our own State, the fair daughters of Kentucky call upon us to release them from a despotism almost without a parallel in history. We will make the organ of Mr. Seward exclaim, that it was time the North had learned that they were "warring not only against a united South, but against the sentiment of the civilized world." The name of the "Austrian Butcher," whose cruelty was wreaked upon only one woman, conveys an idea of moderation compared with those of these Northern despots. Let us not insult the memory of the Austrian by mentioning his name in the same sentence with those of Mitchell and Butler, and Boyle and Turchin.

Kentuckians! View the position in which the leaders of the so called Union party would place our State. In a thousand ways they solemnly declared that any attempt to coerce the South should be met by the armed opposition of Kentucky. With these declarations upon their lips they gained your suffrages. But no sooner had they been placed in power, than in violation of their repeated pledges, they joined in the abolition crusade against the South. Under the guise of a faithless neutrality, they devised a scheme of treachery to the people of this State, which is calculated to deprive us of civil equality, and to make us virtually the slaves of the North. Through all the mazes which duplicity can lead to a tortuous course, they have sought to lead you from the support of the neutrality policy which they imposed upon the State, into making yourselves the instruments of enforcing against the South and against yourselves, the policy of indiscriminate plunder and robbery now urged by the abolition government of the North.

Freemen of Kentucky! Whatever doubts may have heretofore existed as to the designs of the northern government, they have been dispelled by the last proclamation of their President. In violation of every principle of the Constitution, in violation of his own construction of that instrument, in violation of his own most solemn pledges, President Lincoln, assuming to be the master of all his subjects, and that you are the master of all his subjects, has now proclaimed a general proclamation of freedom to the slaves and of robbery of other property of the South. It is the fixed policy of the North. If the will of this abolition autocrat can be fulfilled, he will make his people a nation of bandits, and will light the incendiary torch around every Kentucky fireside. There are millions of northern hearts which revolt at the thought of such a policy. Can Kentuckians be found who will any longer submit to make themselves the instruments in the hands of New England to war upon our own interests and upon the interests of the people of the South?

Will you light the servile torch which is to involve our own homes in the general conflagration, and draw upon ourselves the contempt and derision of the abolition despots who view us only as the tame instruments to carry out their will? Will you consent that the proud women of Kentucky shall become the menials of the North, or will you shake off the fetters with which you are bound and show that you are worthy to be freemen?

Men of Kentucky! Two Southern armies under the able leadership of the gallant Bragg and Kirby Smith, are now in your midst. They come to relieve you from the tyranny with which the North has so long oppressed you. No peaceable citizen, whatever his political views will be molested. We make war only against armed men—not as our enemies do, against peaceable citizens and defenceless women and children. We ask those who, from sentiments of duty as well as to join the standard of freedom. If you are worthy of liberty you will win it. We have arms for all who will join us. Unite your efforts with those of the South, and under the protection of Providence our beloved State will not long be desecrated by the footsteps of the abolition oppressors. Let us not be the slaves and the instruments of the North to oppress our own people; but actuated by the spirit of freedom which won our independence, let us prove that the sons of our State are worthy of their parentage, and entitled to claim the right of protecting the daughters of Kentucky from the insults with which they have so long been visited. Whether from the gloomy prisons which despotic authority has reared to crush the spirit of Liberty, or from the ranks of this army of Southern freemen, let every Kentuckian utter a shout of defiance against the Northern tyranny, and claim that under the guidance of Heaven, Kentucky shall prove worthy of her ancient fame, and shall win for her sons and her fair daughters the rich heritage of freedom which they so fully deserve.

S. B. BUCKNER, Major General C. S. A.

From the St. Louis Republican.

No Union with Slaveholding States.

The ultra Abolitionists, when our troubles broke out, were for dividing the Union. They wanted to get rid of the slaveholding South. As the war progressed, and the chances increased of setting all the negroes free, without a thought of the consequences, these same ultras turned square round and went in strong for the Union. Their Unionism means pure, simple, reckless Abolitionism. If they can have this last, then they will consent to the maintenance of the Union. If not, then they are against the maintenance of the Union.

The bitterly intolerant spirit and passions, of which this ultra Abolitionism springs, are but the continuance of that fierce intolerance which would not allow those who were tormented by it to live in England. When they left England and sat down in Holland, it would not suffer them to live there. It drove them over the ocean into wilds where they were free to indulge it, until the Quakers appeared to disturb them in its gratification. But when the Quakers appeared, these intolerant were then obliged to move again. They were then strong enough to put down all who differed in opinion from them; and so, after first whipping the Quakers, they banished them. The Journal of Commerce describes this class, when it says:

"The men who cannot live in a Union with slaveholding States are men who, after that question is disposed of, will find that they cannot live in a Union with the Roman Catholics. They will pronounce the Constitution a covenant with death and an agreement with hell because under it a clergyman could celebrate the mass and teach the doctrine of the real presence, or because it protects a Jewish Rabbi in denying the Messiahship of Christ. If their principle of Union is allowed to prevail, we shall plunge hereafter into religious wars, and whenever, as is very likely to occur, New England or any other portion of the country becomes affected with a religious mania, as it has been with an anti slavery mania, we shall have an attempt to introduce religion into politics, to elect officers on religious platforms, to evade the Constitution for the sake of enacting laws to interfere with freedom of worship, and if this class of men obtained power, we should have Jews, Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians or Quakers, or possibly all of these religionists, burned at the stake, or charged with treason, for sustaining a view of religion which these fanatics believed to be a necessity rebellious, or tending to rebellion."

Public Meeting.

Immediately after the capture of the two negroes who were engaged in the murder and the concealment of the body of their master, Gen. Samuel Worthington, of this county, and under the great excitement produced by that event, the following gentlemen were selected by the friends of the deceased, to determine what disposition should be made of said two negroes Jerry and Webster or either of them.

The said Committee was organized by the appointment of Col. A. Bledsoe, Chairman, and Robert L. Lewis and Benj. W. Wood, Secretaries. It having been ascertained that the deputy sheriff of the county, Robert Baldwin, was upon the ground with a warrant for the negroes, on motion, it was resolved that he should be invited before the Committee. He appeared and urged upon the Committee the propriety and duty of having the negroes committed to jail and of their being tried regularly by the authorities established by law. Various propositions were presented by different members of the Committee, and finally after consideration, it was agreed by the Committee under a motion of Dr. Robertson that the negroes should be delivered to the sheriff to be committed to jail for trial according to law, which was accordingly done.

It was then voted that a sub committee of three be appointed to select a suitable place to be recommended to the Mason Circuit Court for the execution of said negroes or either of them, in case of their conviction. Charles Gordon, John Brough and Benj. W. Wood were appointed said Committee, who after retiring, reported that they had designated for that purpose the wood land of Gen. Worthington, north of the Germantown Turnpike, immediately in view of the place at which the murder was committed, which report was adopted and it was ordered that a recommendation be made according thereto, to the Mason Circuit Court.

On motion it was unanimously resolved that the Maysville Eagle and Bulletin be requested to publish the proceedings of this Committee, and then on motion, the Committee adjourned. October 4th, 1862.

TO CURE DYSPEPSIA.—Take a new axe, put a hickory handle in it, bore a hole in the top of the handle, fill the hole with gum camphor, and seal it up. Then take the axe and cut cord wood, at fifty cents a cord, until the head of the handle dissolves the camphor. (Dose to be taken daily.)

Be what you are. This is the first step towards becoming better than you are.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.
GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS,
OLD AND NEW HAMS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

A T M Y OLD AND COMMISSION STAND, embracing two large and elegant three story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchants and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX, Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old canned of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canned Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Bls. choice Bourbon Whiskey very pure, richly flavored and only.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Dr or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ships cable always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthen ware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT.—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SOAPS.—The best manufactured German, Russian, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumery varieties.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Good and Produce for storage or sale always received on consignment on the most moderate rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO! SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR,

MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM his friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

I also keep constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, all articles in the line of

THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 9

We call the attention of our readers to an interesting letter, on the first page, headed "Important to the People of the North-west."

The Shepherdsville, Kentucky, correspondent of the Times, who is with our army, says:

The news is just received that the First Ohio Cavalry lost four full companies yesterday. They advanced too far, and the rebels closed in upon them. The officers cut their way through, and regained our lines.

The highest bounty yet heard of was given by a Philadelphia gentleman, for a substitute in the place of his son. He gave a tenant, of his, a house worth \$4,500, free of all incumbrances, and the family of the substitute now occupy the property.

Gen. Prentiss has been exchanged for Brig. Gen. Price, a son of Gen. Sterling Price who has a long time been a rebel prisoner in St. Louis. Gen. Prentiss has arrived at Washington.

Miss Charlotte Cushman is at present in Paris, and speaks of returning to this country to resume the practice of her profession, having lost a considerable portion of her fortune in unsuccessful speculations.

Fremont is still a Major-General, and is drawing pay and rations as such. But that is no matter, Uncle Sam's rich. He is waiting for "something to turn up," which will make him a military dictator and overthrow the Lincoln Government.

The entire rebel force, in this State, is estimated at one hundred and fifteen thousand.

Gen. Buell's Wagon Train consists of no less than eighteen hundred Wagons.

The Richmond Whigs, says: The James River never was lower than it is now. In the neighborhood of Lynchburg persons walk across the rocks without wetting their feet.

The famous Matt Ward was shot a few days since at Helena, and the wound was pronounced mortal.

Mr. JOHN HALL, was arrested, last Monday, night, and is now confined at Camp Culbertson awaiting his trial.

An Ambulance train arrived in this city, last week, with a number of wounded soldiers, and after discharging their loads they returned to Lexington. The train is composed of eighteen Ambulances.

Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, arrived with his whole command at Greensburg, Ky., on last Friday.

Gen. Butler has ordered all person, Male and Female, above the age of eighteen, to take the oath of allegiance, by October 11th, on pain of imprisonment and confiscation of property.

Mr. THOMAS PICKET was arrested, on last Sabbath, but has been released by giving \$500 bond.

A Mrs. Dobb made her appearance before the Drafting Commissioner of Polk county, Iowa, recently, with two small infants in her arms, and followed by fourteen other children of various ages and sizes. She and her children had come to plead for her husband's exemption from draft on account of physical disability. The commissioner basely suggested that her large family was not very good evidence of disability, and declined to grant her request.

Plundering Gen. Taylor's Plantation. Walton's daily Montpelier Journal contains a letter from a soldier in the 8th Vermont, dated Camp Allemands, August 29th, in which he states that on the previous Thursday, the property of Gen. Richard Taylor, a son of old General Taylor, (by whom it was bequeathed to him) was confiscated, the son being now in the rebel army. The slaves, 150 in number, were declared emancipated, while the plantation was plundered by the Union soldiers. According to the writer:

It is one of the most splendid plantations that I ever saw. There are on it seven hundred acres of sugar cane which must rot upon the ground if the government does not harvest it. I wish you could have seen the soldiers plunder this plantation. After the stock was driven off, the boys began by ordering the slaves to bring out everything there was to eat and drink. They brought out hundreds of bottles of wine, eggs, preserved figs and peaches, turkeys, chickens, and honey in any quantity.

I brought away a large camp kettle and frying pan that belonged to old General Taylor, and also many of his private papers, and many from Secretary Marcy—some from General Scott, and some from the traitor Floyd. I brought to camp four bottles of claret wine, Lieut. — brought away half a barrel of the best syrup from the sugar house, and a large can of honey.

The camp kettle and pans I intend to send home. They are made of heavy tin, covered with copper. I think I will send home the private papers by mail if I do not let any one have them. The camp is loaded down with plunder—all kinds of clothing, rings, watches, guns, pistols, swords, and some of General Taylor's old hats and coats, belts, swords—and in fact every old relic he had was worn about the camp.

You and every one may be thankful that you are out of reach of the plundering armies. Here are whole families of women and children running in the woods—large plantations entirely deserted—nothing left except slaves too old to run away—all kinds of the best mahogany furniture broken to pieces. Nothing is respected.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—The Richmond Whig of September 30 contains the following joint resolution:

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States, that the Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America issued at the city of Washington, in the year 1862, wherein he declares that on the first day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, whereof the people shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be henceforth and forever free, is leveled against the citizens of the Confederate States, and as such, is a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare, an outrage on the rights of private property and an invitation to an atrocious servile war, and therefore should be held up to the execrations of mankind, and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was in favor of declaring every citizen of the Southern Confederacy a soldier authorized to put to death every man caught upon our soil in arms against the government.

Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, said the resolution had not been drawn up without reflection. The question of retaliation was exclusively an Executive one—to be regulated by circumstances; but it was proper that the legislative department of the Government should express its approval of the retaliation contemplated by the resolution.

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, said the resolution did not go far enough. He favored the passage of a law providing that, upon any attempt being made to execute the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, we immediately hoist the black flag and proclaim a war of extermination against all invaders of our soil.

Mr. Phelan, of Mississippi, said he had always been in favor of conducting the war under the black flag. If that flag had been raised at Manassas a year ago, the war would be over now.

Mr. Yancy, of Alabama, moved a pending resolution, with the resolutions submitted by him some time since, relative to retaliation, &c., be referred to a select committee of three, and be made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, moved that all of said resolutions be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Agreed to.

Beauregard, on the 24th of September, officially announced his assumption of the command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia. He says:

"In entering upon my duties, which may involve at an early day the defense of two of the most important cities in the Confederate States against most formidable efforts of our powerful enemy, I shall rely on ardent patriotism, intelligence and unconquerable spirit of officers and men under my command. To sustain successfully, but to maintain our forts with credit to our country and our own honor, and avoid irredeemable disaster, it is essential that all should give implicit obedience to any orders emanating from superiors in authority."

The Richmond Whig says the entire rebel losses in the Manassas battles do not exceed five thousand and the losses in the engagements in Maryland range between five and seven thousand. Beyond a doubt our losses are less by one fourth than those of the enemy.

Latest from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 6.—On Saturday the rebels inaugurated Richard Hawes as Governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort. Bragg and Humphrey Marshall made bitter anti-Union speeches. Kirby Smith was there; Buckner was expected but was not present.

At five or six in the afternoon the rebels burned the railroad bridge, whereupon all the infantry left for the South, only Scott's cavalry remaining. On Sunday at one P. M., the rebels came one span of the bridge to the south of Frankfort, and soon thereafter Scott's cavalry departed.

The rebels took all the printing paper and ink belonging to the State Printer.

Great numbers of rebels were left at Frankfort sick, and the mortality among them has been very great.

The enemy have not obtained more than fifty recruits in Frankfort and Franklin Co. Our informant met the Federal pickets last night at Hardinsville, pressing onward to Frankfort.

At Frankfort, Barstows & Gilson were arrested three times, because they would not take Confederate scrip for goods in their store. Keepers were fined \$25 per day for closing their stores. Macklin, the senior of the firm of Torn notoriety, was compelled to take Confederate scrip for large quantities of meat, John Watson & Co., manufacturers of jeans, linseys and cotton, lost a large stock. The rebels took away large quantities of edibles of various kinds, leaving provisions very scarce, and many of the necessities of life unobtainable by the citizens.

At Camp Bloomfield, eleven miles southeast of Bardonia, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Rousseau's division received orders to fill canteens, and be ready to march at a minute's notice.

Particulars of the Late Fight at Newtonia, Missouri.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., October 4.—From a private in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, who participated in the late fight at Newtonia, we learn the following particulars:

Colonel Solomon, on Monday, learning there was a rebel force at Newtonia, thought to be 600 strong, sent about 600 troops, 175 of that number being Infantry and the balance cavalry, under command of a Major of the Ninth Wisconsin, whose name we did not learn, to drive them out. They charged into Newtonia on Tuesday morning, and found the rebels had been heavily reinforced, having a force estimated at 7,000 men and six pieces of artillery. Our men had to get out the best they could, the infantry fighting hand to hand for three-quarters of an hour. As they fell back out of town, Company H, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, about forty strong, were surrounded, but cut their way through. The Federal troops fell back three miles, followed by the rebels, when the former met reinforcements of about thirty cavalry and four pieces of artillery, making six in all, and, in turn, drove the rebels back into Newtonia. Considerable cannonading was kept up for some time between the two armies, our men now having three or four regiments. About eight our troops com-

menced falling back to camp for the night. The rebels followed, when our men turned on them and drove them back and held the field. The Federal loss was about 140 in killed, wounded and missing. The rebels loss is unknown. The enemy were still at Newtonia at last accounts, but will probably not remain there long, as a few days will decide who are masters in the South west.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Oct. 9, 1862.

Sugar New Orleans, 12 to 12½c.
Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls. 60c.; Half Bbls. 35c.
Coffee 22 to 25 with upward tendency.
Wheat—No demand.
Flour—Selling at from \$4.25 to \$4.75.
Whisky—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 29c.
Crush Sugar, 15c.
Gran 15c.
Loaf 15c.
RICE—No demand.
Bacon—Sides 5c; Hams 6c; Shoulders 3½c.
LARD—6½c. per lb.
Hemp—\$4.75 per ton.
Tobacco—Selling at 40c. lbs.
Mackerel—Bbls. No. 2, \$10; Halfbbls. 5, 50, Quarters \$3.25.
Salt—100 lb. bushel.
Iron—Bar Iron 2½; Nail Iron 6½; Horse Shoe 3½; 75 for 10d.
RICE—No demand.
FEATHERS—33 cents lbs.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STOCK!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FIFTY PACKAGES DRY GOODS!

Embracing English, French & American Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Canton Flannels, Apron Checks, Plaid Linseys, Shaker Flannels, Red Ticks, Shirting, Stripes, Gray and Scarlet Flannels, Mouseline Delaines, Embroideries, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery and Notions generally. Terms Wholesale and Retail for CASH ONLY.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Maysville, Ky., October 2nd, 1862.

NEW WHOLESALE HOUSE

AND DRY GOODS NOTIONS!

M. R. BURGESS & SON,

Second Street,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS OF THE

Sensation Store!

A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of FINE DRY GOODS, White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Lace, Embroideries &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at great reductions on regular prices.

Merchants may rely on getting their Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PATTERNS, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH.

Particular attention will be paid to orders.

Aug. 23 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

SHIRTS.

BALLOU'S PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS. Received this day by the case from the manufacturers, and for sale wholesale and retail. Terms Cash.

Aug. 23 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

When you arrive at Cincinnati

STOP AT THE

MADISON HOUSE,

Main Street Between Front & Columbia,

J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

E. C. PHISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1862.

MAYSVILLE

Literary Institute!

THE next Session of the Male Department of this Institute will commence the 1st Monday in September. It is designed during the coming year to make the course of instruction thorough and systematic. Competent teachers will be procured as the interest of the School demand. This school having been chartered with collegiate privileges, young men who desire it and are sufficiently advanced, can pursue the regular studies of the College course, and receive the degree of A. B. at its completion. Board can be obtained in the family of the Principal. For further particulars inquire of M. H. SMITH, Principal.

August 14-1m

DONIPHAN HOUSE,

(FORMERLY THE PARKER HOUSE.)

Between Sutton and Wall Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - - - KENTUCKY

A. DONIPHAN, Proprietor

THE ONLY ONE DOLLAR DAY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Travelers are respectfully requested to give it a trial.

Daily Stages leave the door for all points in the interior. June 19, 1862-17.

VINEGAR.

35 barrels of Pure Cider Vinegar, for sale by June 19, H. C. LLOYD.

JOB PRINTING!

Plain and Fancy Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE

Bulletin Office!

This department of our Establishment is now complete, and inferior to none in Kentucky. We are prepared to meet all orders, of any and every description, promptly and on short notice and at prices greatly reduced from those of former year.

To one and all we would say hand in your Orders as we will neither be excelled in

LOW PRICES!

NOR

STYLE OF WORKMANSHIP!!

NEW GRAIN, GROCERY,

AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts.

I will pay the highest market price in cash for WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line; all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.

June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by

June 19 BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

WHISKY a very choice article for harvest use, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

SALT—in store and arriving, for sale at lowest rates, by BEN PHISTER.

FISH.—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

CANDLES.—Star & Sun in Mould Candles, of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S.

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

BACON WANTED.—I am buying clear sides at highest cash prices. BEN PHISTER.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I am constantly in the market and paying highest prices. BEN PHISTER, June 19.

Cor. 3rd & Market street.

J. C. ADAMS,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

GREENSBURG, KY.,

WILL continue to Practice in the Circuit Courts of Kentucky, and will attend promptly to all business that may be intrusted to his care; special and prompt attention will be given to collections.

His selection to the office of Presiding Judge of the County Court and Judge of the Quarterly Court, does not interfere with his practice in the Circuit Courts.

Fine Gold Watches

AND JEWELRY!!

THE undersigned beg leave to state that we have just received a large stock of

Watches and Jewelry consisting in part of the following articles viz: Gold and Silver Hunting Case, Duplex Lever & Swiss Watches both ladies and gents. A large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Carbuncle, Etruscan, Lava, Brilliant, Coral and Jet Sets, a choice assortment of Rings, Buttons, Bracelets, Timbales and Lockets, Gold Silver and Steel Spectacles, a good stock of Silver and plated ware and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Any article of Watches or Jewelry made to order in the shortest notice.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted by experienced workmen.

DUFEU & MCCARTHEY.

2nd. Street opposite A. M. January & Son.

July 8-ly

Hats.

A LARGE stock of superior Hats, embracing NEW YORK STYLE, French Standard, Soft, Wide and Stiff Brim Hats of every description, now in store and for sale by Wholesale and Retail.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

PERIODICAL DEPOT.

All the Monthlies and Weeklies such as

HARPER, LESLIE,

NEW YORK MERCURY,

NEW YORK LEDGER,

WAVERLY'S MAGAZINE,

Always to be found at JOHN J. BROSEE, Second Street.

ATTRACTIONS!

REDUCTIONS!!

You save money by buying your Dry

Goods at the CHEAP STORE!!!!

BARGAINS!!

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM AUCTIONS,

EVERY WEEK!!!!

MULLINS & HUNT

BE GONE TO INFORM THEIR NUMEROUS friends and old customers in Mason and adjoining counties, that their new establishment, opposite the Farmers Bank, to which they have recently removed, is complete in every department, and never on any former occasion have they been in such a position to present inducements to their patrons as the present.

Their Stock is now unrivalled in variety, elegance, fashion and cheapness, and considerably enlarged, in every branch, since their removal. Their Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock of HATS, (some manufactured expressly for the best class of Kentucky trade) is unequalled; and in the Carpet and House Furnishing department, the goods need but to be seen to command appreciation.

Their Stock of Dress Goods, comprising every article adapted to a Ladies wardrobe, deserves particular attention, embracing so many beautiful and recherche materials.

Economy is the order of the day, and to those who study it, we respectfully extend an invitation to call and examine our stock at the Cheap Dry Goods Store.

OPPOSITE THE FARMERS BANK, 2ND STREET.

MULLINS & HUNT.

Maysville, Ky. June 19, 1862.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR

—AND—

Fancy Grocery Store!

I KE NELSON,

IMPORTER OF

Brandies, Wines, Gins,

AND ALL OTHER FOREIGN LIQUORS.

AND DEALER IN

FOREIGN FRUITS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, NUTS, PRESERVES,

AND SUCH FANCY GROCERIES,

ALSO, TOBACCO, SEGARS &c.

OLD BOURBON and MONONGAHELA WHISKIES, & DOMESTIC LIQUORS IN GENERAL.

NOS. 47 & 49, WEST SIDE OF MARKET

August 7

IN addition to my already large assortment of Liquors and Fancy Goods, I have lately received and purchased for cash and can sell as low as any house in the West.

20 Half Pipes Jules Robin Brandy, 25 Quarter casks do do.

5 Pipes United Proprietors Brandy, 25 Quarter casks do do.

25 A Seignette do do.

5 Fine Old Port Wine, 20 Crown Sherry do.

5 Casks Fine Madeira do.

5 Pipes superior Holland Gin, 25 Quarter casks do do.

30 Baskets Heidsieck Champagne Wine, Qts. & Pts 25 Hr. do do do.

20 Baskets Creme De Bouzy do do, Quarts, 20 Cases assorted brands Claret Wine, 50 Rhine do.

25 Sparkling and Still Catawba Wine, Together with a large and complete assortment of

Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Pecans, E. Walnuts, Pea Nuts, Dates, Currants, Prunes, Rock Candy, Citron, Olive Oil, Worcestershire Sauce, F. Mustard, Sardines, Cove Oysters, Lobsters, Salmon, Pine Apples, Pickles, Jellies, Assort. Syrups, Piccolillies, Brandy Cherries and Peaches, Morning Call, Wake Up and other Bitters, Sealed and No. 1 Herring.

Superior Brands of Fine Havana Segars; Assorted German do.

Cheerlets and Havana Sices do.

To which I invite the attention of dealers, promising to do as well for them as any Louisville or Cincinnati house can.

ISAAC NELSON,

aug 7 1862 19 Market St., Maysville, Ky.

ALE! ALE!! ALE!!

ISAAC NELSON, Sole Agent for MAYSVILLE, has just received a large supply of SMITH'S Celebrated Pittsburgh and Wheeling Ale, in Barrels and Half Barrels, viz: Pale, Kennett and Champagne, brewed for Summer use.

Also, BOTTLED ALE, in cases of 1 doz. each, for Family use. Call at

Nos. 47 & 49 MARKET STREET,

300 Bbls of Bourbon Whisky, 1 to 7 years old, in store and for sale by

August 7, 1862. ISAAC NELSON.

LEE HOUSE!

The Proclamation of President Lincoln on Emancipation.

[From the New York Express.]

The President has at last been bored by the radicals into doing what he repudiated in General Fremont, General Hunter, General Phelps, and others—that is, firing a paper proclamation at the rebellion. We do not know what liberty is allowed in free white men to discuss this proclamation freeing negroes—but we shall venture on the discussion of it as far as we think a white man's liberty will permit. Before we do this, however, we have to say that it is not a matter to be regretted; that the President has at last done what the New England Abolitionists have so long been boring him into doing—as, under that dictation, it has to be done, &c., and as being done, we shall soon see whether or not, as they have predicted, it will end the war in sixty or ninety days by over-awing, affrighting and astounding the rebels.

In the first place, it strikes us, the President has no more constitutional power to issue such a proclamation than any other man. If he has any constitutional authority to free negroes he has a corresponding power to enslave them. The power exercised is an assumption, therefore, throughout, and hence is mere *brutum fulmen*, the more, therefore to be deplored as mere paper thunder, because it but excites, arouses and demoralizes the South, in banishing all hope and in compelling despair. The power, if it exists, is a mere military power, independent of, and over, the Constitution, inasmuch as it changes the character of our civil, constitutional Government into mere Abolition military despotism. In the next place, what strikes us, is the inopportune moment of the utterance. The rebels have, within twenty days, been almost in Washington, where the President sits in the White House, and even now, we are told from Washington, Washington is so unsafe that Sigel and Heintzelman's corps are indispensable in or about the forts for its preservation—while in the West, Cincinnati has to be fortified to be safe, and Louisville is so unsafe that the women and children have been warned to flee from it. In such a crisis to proclaim freedom for slaves in Texas, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, or Arkansas, is about as absurd as when General Hunter, slaving on the coast of South Carolina, proclaimed the slaves free in Georgia, Alabama and Florida. The whole world will laugh at the impotence of this mere paper thunder—the European world as well as the rebels, in their yet untouched States and strongholds.

The utterance of such a proclamation, under existing circumstances, so it seems to us, will add 300,000 rebel soldiers to the rebellion, and be on the instant won 30,000 men to the rebel Breeze in Kentucky.

The President—so it seems to us once more—is, in the utterance of this proclamation, doing his best to divide the Northern States and to split them up into parties—as well as in prolonging the war indefinitely. Everybody holds to a certain principle in his proclamation, that slave property is like all other rebel property, a fair property for confiscation or appropriation—and that a rebel's slave taken in war becomes as "free" as the rebel's "granary," or "armory," or "force," generally. But no great party yet holds in the North that we are bound to tax to free slaves in Maryland, or Kentucky, or elsewhere—or that the Federal Government is under any obligation or moral to undertake a vast system of negro colonization. Northern taxation for the Southern liberation of slaves is a new policy, or new policy, certainly not from our "fathers" who, in freeing the slaves of New England, or of New York and Pennsylvania, left those States "free" to be rid of their slaves in their own way, and at their own expense or cost.

The President of the United States seems to have little conception of the enormous debt he proposes to add to the existing enormous debt, when in this proclamation he lays down his three propositions:

The one, to pay for slaves made free by the States. The other for the colonization of the free negroes generally. Another, for the compensation of slaves lost by loyal citizens in the rebel States.

Are we rich enough, with about a thousand millions of debt now impending over us, and of a million of men under pay in the field to increase that debt, to undertake what he proposes? Are not such undertakings the doomings, we may say, the damnation, of the laboring class for one hundred years, to the service of this country, and of Europe, which must make us loans therefore?

But there are other great considerations pending—these are the revolutions proposed in the political systems of the States, and of the labor of the country. If, as the President recommends, we deport 4,000,000 of slaves to Africa, or Central America, we entail upon the white labor of the North the doom and debt of the tax-groaning serfs and labor slaves of Europe—but if we do not deport them we doom ourselves at home to an equality and fraternity with these slaves, and the white human mind shrinks from, with apprehension, if not with horror.

Four millions of slaves emancipated in South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas or Texas must, if emancipated, have certain political rights.—They must vote and govern, or be governed. If they are governed, the whites there will soon become their masters and re-enslave them. If they are not governed they will assume political powers, as in Jamaica, and Hayti, and soon govern here as there. In several of these States the blacks far outnumber the whites, and, as in Hayti and Jamaica, would soon vote the whites down and ride over them in the use of their political power. The blacks would thus soon govern such States as Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana, and when they do govern they will forthwith send two black United States Senators to Washington, black members to the House of Representatives, black Judges of the State Courts, and we white people of the North, if we continue in that Union, shall thus be compelled to share this black partnership with them. Are we ready for this? Will it pay for the taxation we are submitting to, and for the prodigious outflow of human life and human blood we are lavishing on the field of battle?

Another thing that startles us in this Proclamation is the contrast of the positive act of emancipation, January 1, 1863, with the mere paperless promises of the President to recommend payment, colonization, &c. The President frees, by proclamation January 1, 1863, about 4,000,000 of slaves, but only promises to pay for a certain portion of them, provided, of course, an Abolition Senate and an Abolition House will pay therefor—a promise before such a Congress, the President must know, is not worth the paper his promise "to recommend," is written on. Hence, the President must know, or ought to know, what an unhappy effect, as a mere matter of war policy, such a proclamation just now must necessarily have in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee. Nevertheless, he hazards all this peril to his country but to please a few Abolitionists in New England, or New England Abolitionists scattered in the lake regions of the Northern States of the Union.

The President is pleased to say, in the assumption of this extraordinary power of emancipation only by Executive order, and by his recommendation of payment for slaves, and payment for colonization, from the Federal Treasury:

"I do hereby proclaim and declare, that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof in which States that relation is, or may be suspended or disturbed."

When, in these three acts, he is not only going far beyond, very far beyond, his own "Chicago Platform"—aye, even trampling under foot his solemn pledges—but is also assuming powers not delegated to him by the Constitution of the United States—and refused him by all the laws of nations for the conduct of civilized war. He has no authority in Grotius, Puffendorf, Burlamaqui, Kent or Wheaton, under the laws of nations, for the thus taking of private property—if not from rebels, from citizens of the United States, who may be loyal at heart, but who are obliged to seem rebels—because he, Abraham Lincoln, fails to exercise the Executive power of the United States to protect them from the rebellion about. The duty of the Government to protect, to uphold, is just as much a duty as the duty of the subject or citizen to obey the Government. The Government which fails in its own duty of protection, and abandons its subjects, *pro tem*, to the *de facto* Government over him, liberates him, *pro tem*, from the obligations of allegiance thereto, to the rightful Government, *de jure*. These are plain propositions of the law of nations—but, nevertheless, the loyal citizen in the rebel States is confused and confounded with the rebel, and his property is to be taken from him, by mere proclamation—without judge or jury, or without giving him power to plead rebel force, constraint, &c., over him.

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In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 24th day of September, 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-seventh.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President.
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WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

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Nor does the President of the United States pay any more respect in this proclamation to the Constitution of the United States than he does to the law of nations. In lieu of restoring the Constitution he destroys, emphatically, that part of it which recognizes slaves as material for representation in the Congress of the United States, and that clause, or compact, which pledges the delivery up "on claim" of fugitive slaves—as well as treaties, compacts, laws and judicial decisions, which through the statute books, and the law reports, and the whole history of the United States, from 1787 on to 1860. The proclamation is an act of revolution—the overthrow of principles, precedents, statutes, adjudications, almost innumerable. It is, in short, an appeal to the higher law, *over* or *under*, the Constitution of the United States, and if carried out, renders the restoration of the old Constitution and Union impossible.

There are other politico-economical bearings and relations in this proclamation, of the highest importance to the white labor of the North, that afford material for bountiful discussion. No man in his sane mind can ever think of the enormous deportation of four millions of slaves—or, if its taxation on white labor were endurable, of the inhumanities of such a forced emigration; or, if there were no forced inhumanities, of the sacking of the plantation States of the labor which can alone white labor the cultivation of sugar, rice, in the rice swamps, and of cotton in tropical climates, all utterly unfitted for white labor. The white man can not do field work such States as Louisiana. It is death to him to try. But what else is to be the effect of this inconsiderate if not inhuman policy of expelling into foreign countries all the blacks of the Southern States? In short, the President proposes life *no-where* to the African, except in Africa or Central America. This policy certainly will, if executed, preserve the power of the white race, and of white blood, in the free States, but is it a possible policy? Does he believe his own party will execute it? Have they manifested any real disposition so to do? Has he any security that they will "enact" any of his recommendations? And if they do not—and the bars of migration and immigration are broken down between the States—such bars as now keep the slaves in the slave States—what else can happen everywhere—save that which his Illinoisans apprehend—a wide, extensive immigration of these free blacks into the free States, to mix in with and to compete with the free white labor of the North? The human mind—so it seems to us—never conceived a policy so well fitted utterly to degrade and destroy white labor, and to reduce the white man to the level of the negro, as the whole of this proclamation scheme.

Now, we may be locked up in Port Lafayette for all this "free speech, and 'free discussion,'" but such fair and free discussion, while liberty exists for white men, used to be allowable, and here we venture upon it—in good faith and with the hope—that public opinion may be so aroused in the free States—that while drawing the just distinction between the support of the Government and the support of the Administration of the Government, we demonstrate, in the Congressional elections to this Administration—that their negro liberty, equality and fraternity schemes have no hold upon the Northern mind, or Northern people. President Lincoln is not "Government" only an administrator of the Government; and, while loyalty is a moral and religious duty to the Government, we owe no loyalty to these revolutionary and demoralizing schemes of his proclamation. Let us show we are not to pay thirty or forty cents on tea, six or eight cents on sugar, or coffee, &c., to provide for the deportation of negroes. Let us show we lend no sanction to any negro equality or fraternity schemes of the Amalgamationists or Abolitionists. In Congress now alone, and in Congressional elections alone, can we directly reach the Administration of the Federal Government, and it becomes our solemn duty, therefore, to unite upon them, and to give them our most devoted attention.

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